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OUR BOYCOTTED BEEF.

The Effect and Intent of the Late English Law.

The Extent of Our Export Trade—Our Merchants Criticizing the British Government.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The action of the British House of Commons in passing a resolution prohibiting the importation of live cattle from countries whose preventive laws do not afford reasonable security against the extension of disease in cattle is regarded as a direct blow at American importation, and the matter was the subject of much discussion in the cattle trade.

The exportation of American cattle and fresh meat to Great Britain began about six years ago, and has swelled since into large proportions. The statistics for the fiscal year which closed eleven days ago have not yet been published by the Government, but those for the year ending June 30, 1882, show that the United States exported to England during that year 61,876 head of cattle, valued at \$6,327,780, and to Scotland 6,132 head, valued at \$632,850. The total exportations to all countries amounted to 108,110 head, valued at \$7,800,277, of which there were shipped from the port of New York 83,412 head, valued at \$3,332,004. It will thus be seen that the vast bulk of the exportations goes to England and Scotland and that of this trade New York holds a large share.

If the English quarantine against American cattle is maintained strictly this immense trade must be lost, and it is feared that the prohibition might injure our export trade in fresh beef, which is of still larger proportions. This beef is dressed for the market and shipped in refrigerators on fast steamers and on arrival is sold as fresh meat in the principal markets of England and Scotland. This trade has met with only one hindrance, and that has been the difficulty of procuring ice in England, so that American beef on arrival might be reshipped to interior markets. It has thus happened that our beef has not sold always in the interior towns at so very much less than the domestic article, owing to the cost of preserving it.

During the year ending June 30, 1882, our total exportations of fresh beef amounted to 69,586,466 pounds, valued at \$6,763,881, of which 49,632,848 pounds, valued at \$4,762,514, were shipped to England, and 15,700,098 pounds, valued at \$1,976,935, to Scotland. The effect on fresh beef of the prohibition of the cattle may be to prejudice the farmer with the British consumer, but most dealers think that it will cause a greater demand for fresh dressed beef, and what is lost in live cattle will be made up in dressed meat.

A dealer who had been in the trade for twenty years said: "There has been some money made out of the cattle exportations, but more had been lost, and the chief losers by the prohibition will be the English consumers. Our chief profit has been made in the shipments of fresh meat. Just now shipments of cattle are being made at a dead loss of from \$10 to \$15 a head. The effect of the great exportation has been to make cattle higher here, and there has been a recent drop of from \$20 to \$30 a head in the price of British beef, and the advance here and the decline there has swept away the profit of the shipper and left a heavy loss in its place. Shipments are now made only to save the freight, as most of the shippers have contracted freight room up to September, and by sending the cattle they save freight rate and have a chance of a better market in England."

"The prohibition is really an act to protect the British cattle-raiser against American competitors. The assertion that our cattle are diseased is false. There are isolated cases of pleuro-pneumonia, but our quarantine regulations are such that the disease is not contracted by the cattle shipped abroad or the consumers at home. I venture to say that there has not been a single case of mouth-and-foot disease in this country. That several cases of this disease were discovered in our cattle on arrival at Liverpool is easily explained."

The cattle were brought in the same steamers which brought English cattle to this country, and from them the disease was caught. I suggest that the quarantine at our ports be so strict as to practically prohibit English stock from entering them."

"The prohibition, as a matter of fact, may not amount to much. The strict quarantine instituted in England a year ago has not prevented the importation of our cattle. Besides, we can ship by way of Canada. The prohibition will not include British North America, and Canadians can, as they have already done, buy our cattle and ship them to England as Canadian stock."

Mr. Martin, a dealer, said that, owing to the decline in the English market, little would be done for several months in cattle exportation. He thought, however, that when the prices of beef there again advanced the English consumers would be glad to obtain our cattle.

An English dealer in this city explained the situation as follows:

"This movement is largely a political one. It is a part of the scheme of the Conservative party to cater to the interests of the farmers by protecting them against American competition. The cattle prohibition in England and the pork prohibition in Germany are exactly of the same nature. Disease in the meat is the assigned motive; protection to home industry the real motive. Henry Chaplin, the member of Parliament who introduced the prohibitory resolution, is a very wealthy raiser of cattle, and his interest in shutting out competition is apparent. He is very bitter against everything American, and is glad to prevent the importation of American product. On the other hand, the Government, in the hands of the liberal Government, is in favor of opening the door wide for foreign products, that the public at large may profit by cheap food."

"Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, and John Bright are in favor of this view. I wonder that the Government was beaten on this resolution, as it has a large working majority. If it had applied the whip the resolution would immediately have been defeated. The importation of American beef and cattle began six years ago, when the prices of meat there was so high that the peasants could only afford it occasionally. Since then American competition has lowered prices."

Mr. Cornelius Desmond, a prominent dealer, said that this was clearly a movement to exclude American beef. As to excluding Canadian cattle, that is out of the question, and everybody knows that the bulk of the cattle shipped from Canada comes from the United States. The effect of the prohibition will be to increase the shipments of dressed beef."

THE SULTAN'S SUIT.

Re Sues the Providence Tool Company for the Value of 50,000 Rifles. NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—In 1873 the Turkish Government entered into contracts with the Providence Tool Company, the former agreeing to purchase and the latter to manufacture 600,000 Martini-Henry rifles and a large quantity of sabres, the entire cost of which was about \$9,000,000. It was necessary for the tool company to have special machinery made in order to begin work on their contracts, and therefore it was stipulated in the documents that Turkey was to provide a banker's credit in London, and maintain the same at all times three months in advance of the manufacture and delivery of the guns. This banker's credit was to assure the tool company prompt payment upon the execution of the work.

In order to be able to turn out the first gun under the contract, the tool company had to expend \$3,000,000. All of the guns were completed at last, and the actual contract price was paid. But for certain reasons the tool company retained 50,000 of the rifles, and it was to recover these that the Turkish Government brought a suit in equity in the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Justice Blatchford presided. Mr. Wm. M. Evans and Mr. Treadwell Cleveland of the firm of Evans, Southmayd & Choate representing the Turkish Government, and Mr. Wm. A. Butler and Mr. Thomas Stillman, of the firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, of New York, and Mr. Benjamin F. Thurston, one of the foremost of Rhode Island lawyers, appearing for the Providence Tool Company.

Mr. Evans made the argument for the Turkish Government and attracted the undivided attention of the Court and the host of lawyers who were spectators. His point was that, notwithstanding the agreement to establish certain credits in London, the defendant corporation's representative in Constantinople when the last payment became due signed a document to the effect that that amount, about \$40,000, represented all that was due or likely to be due or to be claimed from the Turkish Government on behalf of the Providence Tool Company. That, it was argued, entirely took away the force of any stipulation in the contract regarding payment or the establishment of a banker's credit and the maintaining of the same, and nullified any agreement to pay a forfeit, and prevented the tool company from claiming any money by reason of damages or losses sustained through delay.

All the arms, said Mr. Evans, were thoroughly inspected, marked, delivered, and receipted for, and became the property of the Turkish Government to all intents and purposes, the representatives of that power having paid the contract price, and the tool company having agreed that the \$40,000 was all that was due for any service, delay, or damage under the contract. The tool company was requested to ship the guns, but the plaintiff Government were astonished at their non-delivery, and upon inquiring for them could not discover them. They did finally, and brought this suit to recover the property, claiming that, having paid all that was demanded as the price of the goods, the title in the property is vested in them.

Mr. Thurston made an able argument for the tool company, and paid a high tribute to the honorable dealings of Gen. Tewfik, the Turkish representative. He asserted that there was not a contract in the whole transaction that the Turkish Government had not violated; that especially was this true with reference to the establishing of a banker's credit; that the tool company suffered financially and to a vast amount in consequence, being compelled to raise funds in America at high rates when in reality the Turkish Government ought to have furnished the funds three months in advance of the manufacture of each lot of guns under the contract. Mr. Thurston stated in the course of his argument that the justice of the defendant corporation's claim had been recognized by several representatives of the Turkish Government in this country. After the arguments Judge Blatchford took the papers. The title of the cause is, "His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan El Ghazi Abdul Hamid Khan Sani, Sovereign of the Ottoman Empire, against the Providence Tool Company and others."

The Illinois State veterinarian reports the glanders prevalent among horses in nineteen counties in that State. He claims to have been prevented from killing the animals afflicted, the attorneys contending that he could only resort to this measure after the Governor had issued a proclamation declaring the glanders epidemic. The Attorney General is now expected to give an opinion as to the powers of the State Veterinarian under the State law.

A violent wind storm, accompanied by rain and hail, visited Indianapolis, doing considerable damage. Hundreds of fruit and shade trees were blown down. A large number of houses were unroofed, and two or three carried from their foundations. The glue works were badly damaged, the loss amounting to \$4,000 and the new steel rolling mill was partially unroofed, which, with the destruction to machinery, caused a loss of \$5,000. Several persons were slightly injured, but no loss of life or limb is reported. It is estimated that the loss in the city amounts to \$40,000.

A LITTLE MONSTER

Which is to Revolutionize Naval Warfare.

Captain Ericsson's Submerged Boat and Torpedo Gun—It Is Called the Destroyer, and Will Neutralize Great Navies.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Rocking lazily to and fro at the dock in Tompkinsville, S. I., there lay one of the most unique specimens of naval warfare, called a torpedo-boat and named the Destroyer. She was designed by Captain Ericsson and was built by the Delamater Iron Company. She is the property of the captain, and after satisfactory evidence of her usefulness it is intended to sell her to the Government and build others after the same pattern. To the stranger she appears like a giant cigar with a snuff-box pinned on top, while the heavy nails driven in on the roof of the deck give her the appearance of a soap-boiler cover.

As a reporter stepped on her deck he was met by a small-sized gentleman who acts as chief engineer, and whose fitness for that position is partly due to his small stature, which enables him to run her machinery in the contracted space allotted for it. A tall man could not possibly handle the engines, since the engine-room is barely seven feet high and the passage-way between the cylinders scarcely one foot wide.

Below the deck the vessel is about 150 feet long and 15 feet wide, every available spot being utilized for coal, dynamite and torpedo shells, and as for the officers' quarters, they would for size set a Fourth ward lodging-house keeper to blush. The chief naval attraction is forward, and consists of the new breech-loading torpedo gun invented by the famous constructor, Captain Ericsson. The gun is a peculiar affair, and seems to consist of a number of tubes of steel firmly rodded with bolts. It moves on a greased railway and fires the projectile at the intended object through the water about nine feet below the surface. It is claimed that during the passage of the torpedo no evidence of its presence is visible, inasmuch as the surface-water is undisturbed. After the torpedo has left the gun a charge of compressed air is forced through the bore, and water is thus prevented from entering the muzzle. The recoil from the discharge is barely three feet, and no sound of the explosion can be heard. The reporter in looking about the gun-room walked on a large needle-shaped shell with a long iron shaft. "Look out there!" shouted the guide. "That's the torpedo."

Quicker than a flash the reporter leaped down and surveyed the affair from a much safer distance.

The torpedo is about twenty-seven feet long and eighteen inches in diameter. It is filled for about three feet from the tip with dynamite, and that is topped with a cap. A former test proved that nothing known to science can resist destruction when once struck by such a projectile. When the gun is loaded the gunner ascends a small perch, and by the aid of a flag pin trains the torpedo, and, when once within range, he connects the battery which explodes the charge, and quickly gives the order to reverse the engine.

At one movement a torpedo was discharged at an old hull 400 feet away, and struck within six inches of the intended spot, proving that the gun works with sufficient accuracy to strike a ship a long distance from the boat. Her machinery is marvelous for the great power it is said to possess. The room for the boilers is very small, yet, with the added inventions of Captain Ericsson, the little vessel can speed from eighteen to twenty knots an hour.

"What would you do in case your upper decks were shot away?" inquired the reporter.

"That would make no difference whatever in the working of the boat," responded the engineer. "We could have everything above the water line shot away and the only inconvenience resulting would be that the officers would be obliged to mess and sleep in the coal-bunkers or some other out-of-the-way spot. It would scarcely be possible to make an opening below the water line, because the little hull could be so submerged that with the resistance of the water and the strength of the sides a ball would do little damage."

A final test will be made in a day or so, when it is proposed to anchor the boat in Horseshoe Bend, a few miles from Sandy Hook, there submerge a net and at different distances fire blank torpedoes into the net, measuring the projectile force of the gun, the accuracy of the aim, as well as the speed that can be attained.

Captain Ericsson is confident that the new invention will revolutionize modern warfare and prove that the large ships built by foreign Governments cannot withstand the missile projected from such a small vessel.

A TOUCHING SCENE.

The Obsequies at McAuley's Mission Over an Abandoned Woman.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The sunlight streamed through the stained window at the back of Jerry McAuley's Mission, glancing on scriptural mottoes on the wall and across the pulpit and seats. Not only on the wall did the sunbeams fall, just below the pulpit they rested across lilies and violets, and on the pinched, white face of a woman resting in a coffin covered with roses and greens. It was not a pretty face to look at. The lips were drawn tightly and the black hair brushed up from the forehead rendered visible the marks of decay of the features. Underneath the closed eyelids black streaks ran around the nose, while the hands, now clasped on the breast, looked like shriveled parchment. But there was a time when that face was beautiful, and the dead Lou Wallace had been sought after more perhaps

than any of her companions who led wild and reckless lives near where she was now encoffined.

The mission-house was quiet, save for the half-mothered sobs of an elderly lady in black and a young woman by her side, who wept and prayed by turns. They were the mother and sister of Lou Wallace. Often the mother started for the coffin, but tottered back to her seat.

"I only saw her when she was virtuous and lovely," she murmured, "and it would kill me to see her dead and unforgotten."

Behind the mother sat several girls dressed in elegant clothes. They had been companions of Lou Wallace. Diamonds sparkled in their ears and gleamed from the rings on their fingers. They had known the girl and admired the reckless life she had led, but they were very quiet now, watching only the sunlight and the flowers.

Numbers of these girls, many of them young and beautiful, wept bitterly while taking their last look at the face of the dead girl. Only a few months before and Lou Wallace and the girls now dropping little flowers on her coffin had led their fast lives together.

Standing at the head of the coffin one could look out through the doorway to a house just across the street, where Lou Wallace had lived. The windows of the house were covered with curtains, but every once in a while they were drawn aside, as some one looked across at the mission. There Mme. Ronen lives, and for two years Lou Wallace abode with her. But the girl grew sick, consumptive, Mme. Ronen says, and then she was cast out on the streets to die.

Lou Wallace was born in Brooklyn, her real name being Louise Barlam. She was a pretty child, her mother said, and grew up a beautiful woman. She was naturally kind and generous, and when she came to New York to be the governess in a well known family in Fifth avenue she was loved by children and parents. Yesterday a young, fair-faced girl and her elder brother stood by the coffin. Lou Wallace had been their governess.

Even after she had fallen the children remembered her with kindness. Through the varying phases of her life they watched her, and when she was cast into the street and was taken to the Bellevue Hospital they sent word to the authorities and asked to be notified when she died. They promised to bury her in case she had no friends. She died, but these kind friends received no word of her demise.

Lou Wallace was first known in the Haymarket, on Sixth avenue. There she reigned a queen until Mme. Ronen induced her to live with her.

Mr. McAuley did not officiate at the services, as he was sick in bed. But the Rev. Mr. Fraibrook, a Methodist, preached the funeral service.

The singing sounded very strange. A very attractive-looking girl, dressed in blue and wearing a Gainsborough white hat, played on the piano and the choir was composed wholly of female voices, and every singer had on some occasion or another met Lou Wallace and shared in her wild life.

Twenty girls, her companions, sang, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

"Not what these idle hands have done can save this guilty soul," was sung after Mr. Mackey had prayed that "Lou might find rest in the other world."

The funeral sermon brought tears to the eyes of many of the congregation.

"Christ," said the preacher, "came into the world to save sinners, and if you," addressing the girls, "would not rest like Lou Wallace in a coffin, probably unforgotten, I beseech you to leave your wicked ways and come to Christ."

"Her sins are with her and with Christ. We will not blame her, for she is dead. Christ is her judge, and we are assured that the good she has done will not be forgotten."

The girl was buried in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Manager Abbey's Engagements for the Coming Opera Season.

PARIS, July 13.—Among the recent visitors to Paris are Minnie Hauk, who proposes to rest here for a time; Madame Nilsson who, after a brief sojourn, has gone to Mont Dore to repose and to refresh her voice; and Mr. Henry E. Abbey, who is very busy with the elaborate preparations for the opening of the new opera in New York next October. Mr. Abbey has, I hear, secured a remarkable orchestra of about 100 musicians, picked from the upper circles of the musical world in France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Austria, etc., and he is having an immense number of costumes and a large quantity of scenic accessories prepared here and in other European cities. He proposes to make "Faust," with which he will inaugurate his season in New York, a marvel of elaborate scene setting and richness of dressing, and, with Nilsson as the Marguerite, little will be left to desire. That Manager Abbey is to have plenty of support there can be no doubt; in one day recently, since his arrival here, he received twenty-three letters asking for an equal number of boxes for the season, and agreeing in advance to any price which Mr. Abbey might see fit to impose.

The Wild Woman of Ringtown Woods.

SHERMANSBORO, July 13.—Later developments lead to the belief that the wild woman in the Ringtown woods, who chased several lads a few days ago, is the missing Mrs. Genesee, of St. Clair. Her friends scoured the woods this afternoon in search of her, but failed to capture her. It is believed that she has taken refuge in some of the mine caverns between here and Ringtown. A strict watch will be kept for her reappearance. Mrs. Genesee about three weeks ago, took several children walking in a wood. She disappeared at the time, leaving the children in the thicket, and has not been heard of since—unless the wild woman is she. She was, apparently, perfectly sane when she stared out with the children.

THROUGH THE WAVES.

Count de Chambord Is Dying—The Suez Canal Project Approved—Tonquin in a State of Anarchy.

LONDON, July 13.—There were forty deaths from cholera at Damietta, seventy-three at Mansurah, eleven at Samanoid and three at Shirbin.

FRANCE.

LONDON, July 13.—A telegram from Vienna, dated at 1 o'clock a. m., says: "Count Chambord is unconscious. His end is approaching."

PARIS, July 13.—The directors of the Suez Canal Company have unanimously approved the agreement relative to a second Suez Canal, arrived at between De Lesseps and the British Government.

LONDON, July 13.—Count de Chambord's torpor and weakness continue. The Orleans Princes will return to Vienna.

TONQUIN.

LONDON, July 13.—A dispatch from Hong Kong, dated July 12, reports Tonquin in a state of anarchy. The French have captured and hanged many marauders, bands of whom hovered about and fired upon the outposts. Nevertheless the latter are still fired upon nightly.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 13.—The iron workers at Wolverhampton decided to meet the employers in a conciliatory way, and did so through a committee. A long conference was held, with what result has not been made public, but it is understood that an agreement has been practically reached by which the men will resume work.

LONDON, July 13.—In the House of Commons, in answer to questions which involved England's attitude on the Suez Canal question, Mr. Gladstone said that Count De Lesseps's privileges as originally granted, and subsequently guaranteed, amounted practically to a monopoly of the canal right of way across the Isthmus of Suez, and the Government regarded it as useless, especially in the present condition of affairs, to attempt to secure any concessions whatever.

LONDON, July 13.—Newspapers here say they believe that the acceptance of the agreement entered into by the Government with De Lesseps will not be forced on Parliament.

It is believed the Government will refuse to enter upon legislation touching the cattle disease at this session of Parliament. Well founded rumors in circulation lead to the belief that the French have arrested and placed in confinement a large number of missionaries in Madagascar. It is also stated that an Anglican clergyman named Coles has been placed under arrest.

CONDENSED NEWS.

HARRISONBURG, VA., was visited by a damaging flood.

A DISASTROUS hail, wind and rainstorm prevailed four miles west of Albany, N. Y.

AT New York, Orange Judd, the publisher, assigned for the benefit of his creditors.

THERE was a small row between the Irish and Orangemen during the parade of the latter at Paterson, N. J.

AT Chicago, Lizzie Robinson, a niece of Halston, the San Francisco millionaire, attempted to kill herself with laudanum.

THE plow-makers from New York, New England, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Nebraska are holding a private conference at Cleveland.

AT Raleigh, N. C., Henry Jones, colored, has been sentenced to be hanged in public August 6, for the murder of Deputy Sheriff A. H. Blake.

AT Akron, Ohio, Charles Phillips, aged nine, fell into Lock 16, in the Ohio canal and was drowned. A companion jumped after him but failed to rescue him.

AT Philadelphia, Samuel J. Randall asserts that he will go before the caucus for speaker, and is not a candidate, directly or indirectly, for any other office.

THE only cases of yellow fever in the waters of Louisiana are the four on board the Swedish bark Bernia, lying in mid-stream at the quarantine station sixty miles below the city.

A SPECIAL mail and express on the Central Railroad collided with a derailed car at Schenectady. The engine was wrecked, and Edward Wemple, engineer, was injured, probably fatally.

AT Eagle Pass, Texas, the first permanent iron bridge over the Rio Grande, uniting the sister Republics of Mexico and the United States at this place, is just finished by, and for the use of, the Mexican National Railway.

AT Sherman, Texas, eighteen months since, a young man named Hollingsworth was bitten by a dog said to have been mad. Hollingsworth has died of hydrophobia. No cause is known except the dog bite eighteen months ago.

PRESIDENT CONVERSE, of the American Rapid Telegraph Company, denies in toto the story that the Western Union is about to gobble his company, which, on the contrary, having facilities in Chicago, is about to increase them in other directions.

THE New York Post says Jay Gould gives public notice that in consequence of the inconvenience to many holders of Western Union Telegraph stock, by reason of "malicious and vexatious suits," he has arranged with the Mercantile Trust Company to advance all such stockholders the amount of their dividends, upon assignment to him.

COMMISSIONER EVANS has telegraphed Revenue Agent Horton, at Boston, requesting him to resign at once. Mr. Horton has never gone on duty nor received a dollar of pay, and it was regarded as unjust to him that charges made by persons who were not willing to assume the responsibility of the same by giving their names should be published broadcast, especially as Mr. Horton's resignation was daily expected.